

DOWNLOAD PDF DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chapter 1 : Scott Co, TN Census Fate

Joint Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers () Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers ()1 JC In March , the Senate established a select committee to examine and analyze the methods and work of the executive Departments and determine the causes of alleged delays in transacting the public business.

I used to just point this page on their website but they keep moving it so I decided to copy the contents here. Courtesy Bureau of the Census Of the decennial population census schedules, perhaps none might have been more critical to studies of immigration, industrialization, westward migration, and characteristics of the general population than the Eleventh Census of the United States, taken in June United States residents completed millions of detailed questionnaires, yet only a fragment of the general population schedules and an incomplete set of special schedules enumerating Union veterans and widows are available today. Reference sources routinely dismiss the census records as "destroyed by fire" in Examination of the records of the Bureau of Census and other federal agencies, however, reveals a far more complex tale. This is a genuine tragedy of records--played out before Congress fully established a National Archives--and eternally anguishing to researchers. As there was not a permanent Census Bureau until , the Department of the Interior administered the Eleventh Census. Political patronage was "the most common order for appointment" of the nearly 47, enumerators; no examination was required. British journalist Robert Porter initially supervised the staff for the Eleventh Census, and statistician Carroll Wright later replaced him. Ironically, this was not required in , and the original and presumably only copies of the schedules were forwarded to Washington. The census law allowed enumerators to distribute schedules in advance and later gather them up as was done in England , supposedly giving individuals adequate time to accurately provide information. Evidently this method was very little used. As in other censuses, if an individual was absent, the enumerator was authorized to obtain information from the person living nearest the family. For the first time, enumerators prepared a separate schedule for each family. The schedule contained expanded inquiries relating to race white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian , home ownership, ability to speak English, immigration, and naturalization. Enumerators asked married women for the number of children born and the number living at the time of the census to determine fecundity. The schedules also included a question relating to Civil War service. Complaints about accuracy and undercounting poured into the census office, as did demands for recounts. The census seemed mired in fraud and political intrigue. New York State officials were accused of bolstering census numbers, and the intense business competition between Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, resulted in no fewer than nineteen indictments against Minneapolis businessmen for allegedly adding more than 1, phony names to the census. Perhaps not surprisingly, the St. Paul businessmen brought the federal court complaint against the Minneapolis businessmen. In fact, a census clerk found them to be in "fairly good condition. Foster saw no fire but immediately reported the smoke to the desk watchman, who called the fire department. By then, the fire department had arrived, the house alarm was pulled reportedly at 5: A total of three alarms and a general local call were turned in. While a crowd of ten thousand watched, they poured twenty streams of water into the building and flooded the cellar through holes cut into the concrete floor. The fire did not go above the basement, seemingly thanks to a fireproofed floor. Disaster planning and recovery were almost unknown in With the blaze extinguished, despite the obvious damage and need for immediate salvage efforts, the chief clerk opened windows to let out the smoke, and except for watchmen on patrol, everyone went home. Although the basement vault was considered fireproof and watertight, water seeped through a broken wired-glass panel in the door and under the floor, damaging some earlier and later census schedules on the lower tiers. The census, however, was stacked outside the vault and was, according to one source, "first in the path of the firemen. The preliminary assessment of Census Bureau Clerk T. Fitzgerald was far more sobering. Fitzgerald told reporters that the priceless records were "certain to be absolutely ruined. There is no method of restoring the legibility of a water-soaked volume. Rogers issued a

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state-by-state report of the number of volumes damaged by water in the basement vault, including volumes from the , , , and censuses. The total number of damaged vault volumes numbered 8,, of which 7, were from the census. Rogers estimated that 10 percent of these vault schedules would have to be "opened and dried, and some of them recopied. The new census was housed in a temporary building at Sixth and B Streets, SW, except for some of the nonpopulation schedules being used on the fourth floor. Some newspapers claimed, and many suspected, it was caused by a cigarette or a lighted match. Employees were keenly questioned about their smoking habits. Others believed the fire started among shavings in the carpenter shop or was the result of spontaneous combustion. At least one woman from Ohio felt certain the fire was part of a conspiracy to defraud her family of their rightful estate by destroying every vestige of evidence proving heirship. After all, a watchman and engineers had been in the basement as late as 4: Libbey reported, no conclusion as to the cause was reached. He pointed to the strict rules against smoking, intactness of electrical wires, and noted that no rats had been found in the building for two months. He further reasoned that spontaneous combustion in bales of waste paper was unlikely, as they were burned on the outside and not totally consumed. The Washington Post expressed outrage that the Declaration of Independence and Constitution were in danger even at the moment, being stored at the Department of State in wooden cabinets. At the end of January, the records damaged in the fire were moved for temporary storage. Over the next few months, rumors spread that salvage attempts would not be made and that Census Director Sam Rogers had recommended that Congress authorize destruction of the census. Prominent historians, attorneys, and genealogical organizations wrote to new Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, the Librarian of Congress, and other government officials in protest. Herbert Hoover wrote "the actual cost of providing a watchman and extra fire service [to protect records] probably amounts to more, if we take the government as a whole, than it would cost to put up a proper fire-proof archive building. By May of the records were still piled in a large warehouse where, complained new census director William Steuart, they could not be consulted and would probably gradually deteriorate. Steuart arranged for their transfer back to the census building, to be bound where possible, but at least put in some order for reference. In December , in accordance with federal records procedures at the time, the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Census sent the Librarian of Congress a list of papers no longer necessary for current business and scheduled for destruction. He asked the Librarian to report back to him any documents that should be retained for their historical interest. Item 22 on the list for Bureau of the Census read "Schedules, Population. At least one report states the census papers were finally destroyed in , and a small scribbled note found in a Census Bureau file states "remaining schedules destroyed by Department of Commerce in not approved by the Geographer. How were these records overlooked by Library of Congress staff? Who in the Census Bureau determined the schedules were useless, why, and when? Ironically, just one day before Congress authorized destruction of the census papers, President Herbert Hoover laid the cornerstone for the National Archives Building Even after the outcry in , thirteen years later the Census Bureau destroyed the remaining schedules. In the National Archives accessioned a damaged bundle of surviving Illinois schedules as part of a shipment of records found during a Census Bureau move. At the time, they were believed to be the only surviving fragments. Both microfilm series can be viewed at the National Archives, the regional archives, and several other repositories. Before disregarding this census, researchers should always verify that the schedules they seek did not survive. There are no fewer than 6, names indexed on the surviving population schedules. The Fate of the Population Census, Part 2 Confederates and veterans of earlier wars often show up on the special schedule for Union veterans. NARA, Records of the Veterans Administration, RG 15 click on the image to see a larger image The Special Enumeration of Union Veterans and Widows Often confused with the census, and more often overlooked or misjudged as useless, are nearly seventy-five thousand special schedules enumerating Union veterans and widows of Union veterans. Nearly all, but fragments for some of these states were accessioned by the National Archives as bundle Many reference sources state or speculate that the missing schedules were lost in the fire. The administrative record, however, does not support this conclusion. The Pension Office requested the special enumeration to help Union veterans locate comrades to

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testify in pension claims and to determine the number of survivors and widows for pension legislation. The superintendent of the census planned to print in volumes the veterans information name, rank, length of service, and post office address compiled from the enumeration and place copies with libraries and veterans organizations so individuals could more easily locate their fellow veterans. The letter "W" was added to these designations if the enumerated was a widow. The upper half of each page on the veterans schedules lists name, rank, company, regiment or vessel, date of enlistment, date of discharge, and length of service. The lower half contains the post office address, any disability incurred in the service, and general remarks. The question on disability was included because many veterans claimed pensions, under an act, based on service-related disabilities. Although the special enumeration was intended only for Union veterans of the Civil War and their widows, enumerators nevertheless often listed veterans and widows of earlier wars as well as Confederate veterans. Susan Arnold of Pennsylvania was listed, though her husband died in New Orleans coming home from the Seminole War John Yost is listed as serving in the French army under Maximilian. Several sources note that Confederates are inadvertently recorded in this enumeration; actual study of the records reveals that there are some Confederates listed for every extant state excluding the fragments on bundle Schedules consisting nearly entirely of Confederates are not altogether uncommon, especially in extant schedules of Southern states. Eliza Smith of Pennsylvania was simply listed as the "grass widow of a soldier. A Wyoming widow remembered no particulars, only that her husband wore a "blue coat. Remarried widows were listed in this manner with their new surname. Dependent mothers are also sometimes listed, as in the case of Pate Halberts of Ohio, who knew little English, but enough to tell the enumerator her son died in Andersonville. They told of falling from and being trampled by horses, being crippled on trains "wrecked by rebels," and going insane from the "noise of war. Many reported blood poisoning or crippling from an impure vaccination. One widow told the enumerator her husband died by eating too much morphine. Without a doubt, however, the most widespread permanent disabilities reported by the veterans were diarrhea spelled in many creative ways and piles. The schedules may reveal anecdotal or unique information. Ohioan James Stabus admitted he had been captured and paroled by the notorious raider John Hunt Morgan. Jackson Mitchell of Pennsylvania said he was born a slave and compelled at first to serve in the Confederate army. Others proudly noted their service in the U. Colored Troops, in specialized units, or as spies. Dennis Arnold of Allegany, Maryland, said he "would go again tomorrow. At least two Missourians were listed on the veterans schedule and overlooked in the general population census.

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Chapter 2 : United States. Post Office Dept | Open Library

The item Disposition of useless papers in the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital., (electronic resource) represents a specific, individual, material embodiment of a distinct intellectual or artistic creation found in Boston University Libraries.

A list, in alphabetical order, of all the cases in each courtroom every day. California Department of Fair Employment and Housing: The state agency that investigates complaints of unlawful discrimination in housing and employment. California Rules of Court: California Jury Instructions, Criminal. A criminal case where the defendant can get the death penalty. A crime that you can get the death penalty for committing. What is written at the top of all papers called "pleadings" given to the court. It says things like the case name, court, and case number. Stands for Court-Appointed Special Advocates. These are trained court-appointed volunteers that advocate on behalf of abused and neglected children involved with dependency court. Or a complaint filed in criminal, traffic, or civil court. The folder that has the official court papers for a case. How a case is managed from the first paper filed to the final decision. Identification number given to a case by the court. Law made by earlier decisions in similar cases. The number of cases a judge has in a specific time. This number is on all papers filed in the case. Also called "case ID. The charges or " counts " that make up the case or lawsuit. A theory that says you buy things at your own risk. Comes from the Latin for "let the buyer beware. An official copy of a paper from a case file that is marked as being true, complete, and a real copy of the original paper. Reasons that a lawyer gives for removing a juror or judge from a case. Compare with peremptory challenge. When a civil or criminal case is moved from one court jurisdiction to another. In criminal law, each thing the defendant is accused of. A piece of personal property. Hurting a child physically, sexually or emotionally. Someone with special training appointed by the court to help a child in a case. The rights and responsibilities between parents for their child ren. A parenting plan must describe the legal custody and physical custody that is in the best interest of the children. This term is also often used to describe who the children live with. An investigation and analysis by an expert of the health, safety, welfare, and best interests of children. It is ordered by a court to help resolve custody and visitation disputes. Not taking good care of a child. Neglect can be physical or emotional. State agency that responds to reports of child abuse and neglect. Then, a case worker makes a plan to help the family. Money paid by a parent to help support a child or children. Or to find the person assumed to be the father of a child called a "putative father," or "PF". Makes, enforces, and changes child support. Collects and gives out child support money. Also known as an "IV-D agency. All evidence that is indirect. Testimony not based on actual personal knowledge or observation of the facts in dispute. A court order or summons that tells a defendant what the charges are. When a defendant is not in custody but has signed a ticket promising to go to court on a certain day; can be used for any infraction , city or county ordinance, or misdemeanor. An agency related to the court, like the city police or the California Highway Patrol, that can arrest people for breaking the law. Court papers that tell the people in a civil case that it has started. Or papers that try to force the court to reach a judgment. A form that the occupants of a rental unit can fill out to temporarily stop their eviction by the sheriff after the landlord has won an unlawful detainer eviction lawsuit. The occupants can use this form only if: When you split up a civil claim and file 2 lawsuits to stay below the limit of how much money you can ask for. Not allowed in most cases. A person chosen by the judges to help manage cases, keep court records, deal with financial matters, and give other administrative support. The law created by statutes. A legal paper that adds to or changes a will. A way to solve conflicts without going to court. Both sides have a lawyer, but they agree not to go to court unless it is impossible to settle the case. A person chosen by the court and given the power to hear and make decisions in certain kinds of legal matters. To use a court order to send a person to jail. A court order that says a person must be kept in custody, usually in a jail or mental institution. Making a habit of starting fights or lawsuits. Starting lawsuits without a good reason. Laws that come from court decisions and not from statutes "codes" or

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constitutions. In most cases that includes anything that you still owe on any debts either of you took on during the time you were living together as husband and wife or as registered domestic partners. If you bought furniture on credit while you were married or in a registered domestic partnership and living together, the unpaid balance is a part of your community obligations. In most cases that includes: Money that one person must pay another to cover the cost of a wrong or injury. An order from a superior court that says a defendant is mentally able to go to trial. Tells the trial court to go ahead with the criminal case. Person that wants to start a court case against another person. In a civil case, the complainant is the plaintiff. In a criminal case, the complainant is the state. In civil cases, a written statement filed by the plaintiff that starts a case. Says what the plaintiff thinks the defendant did and asks the court for help. Also called the "initial pleading " or "petition. Required by legal process or by law. Sentences you can serve at the same time. For example, if you have concurrent sentences of 10 years and 5 years, you must serve a total of 10 years. Compare with consecutive sentences. When someone admits, out loud or in writing, that they committed a certain crime. Information in a court case that is not available to the public. See public record , sealed record. To get or file copies of an original document. Sentences that you serve one after the other. For example, if you have consecutive sentences of 10 years and 5 years, you must serve a total of 15 years. Compare with concurrent sentences. A court proceeding where a judge appoints a caretaker for an adult that is unable to care for him or herself. When at least 2 cases that involve the same people are grouped together. Compare with coordination of cases. The central law of our country that sets up the creation, character, and organization of its power and how that power is exercised. States can set their own limits as long as these limits are not higher than the federal ones. When doing something or not doing or saying something prevents justice from being had or hurts the honor, respect, or authority of the court. This includes ignoring or disobeying a court order on purpose. Punishment can be a fine or jail. A kind of case where both sides present evidence. Putting off a court case to a later date.

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Chapter 3 : WEEKS, John Wingate - Biographical Information

The United States House Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers is a former standing committee of the United States House of Representatives.. The committee was established on February 16, , by "An Act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments."

Papers of George N. LeFevre, Call Number: Archives South, Side 12 Description: This collection contains letters to, and associated with, publisher, prohibitionist, and family genealogist George Newton LeFevre of Strasburg, PA. Collection may not be photocopied. Please contact Research Staff or Archives Staff with questions. English Source of Acquisition: Gift of Douglas H. Haeuber, 29 November Finding aid prepared by MK, December and January Folder 1 Letters Insert 1 Petition to Gov. Hartman regarding the appointment of G. Lefevre as Notary Public for Lancaster City. Insert 2 Letter to Mr. Witmer as a student in his law office. Lancaster, September 15, Insert 3 A transmittal from Mr. Wolfe instructing Newton to use a table drawer key to retrieve a petition for pardon for Mr. Cornelius execute an affidavit. Harrisburg, March 22, Insert 4 A letter from G. Slaymaker, Kinzers, PA, to C. Lefevre he will need no more wood until next Fall because of the production of land purchased from James M. Kinzers, March 17, Insert 5 A letter from John P. Ellen Wright, Lancaster, planning his arrival to speak in Lancaster. Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 5, Lefevre to secure the services of Mr. Insert 2 A letter from H. Burt Cassel denying Geo. Insert 3 Congressman Marriott Brosius, Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, expresses his opposition to the Loud bill and promising careful consideration. Insert 4 Talcott Williams informs LeFevre that will not be able to send an abstract of his speech. Insert 5 David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, assures G. LeFevre that the Post Office Department will accommodate his request of December 16 to the extent that postal regulations will allow. Insert 6 Congressman H. Insert 8 Alvin V. Sellers, City Court Judge Baxley, Georgia, is compiling a book of pose and poetry showing the evils of the liquor traffic and requests that the editor of The Home ask its readers to submit selections. Folder 3 Letters to George N. Insert 2 A letter from Wesley L. Jones, Chairman, Senate Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, congratulating LeFevre for endorsing the prohibition of manufacturing foodstuffs into alcohol during the war and expressing that popular opinion in Pennsylvania will eventually persuade its Senators to agree. Insert 3 Henry H. Includes a newspaper photo of Apple. Insert 4 Congressman W. Insert 5 A note from A. Conrad, Boston, MA thanking Rev. George LeFevre for his comments on Comrades of the Carpenter. Insert 6 Richard H. Insert 8 A thank you note from Representative J. LeFevre for his approval of Rep. Insert 9 A postcard from H. LeFevre to drop in to discuss an undisclosed matter.

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Chapter 4 : LeFevre: Papers of George N. LeFevre, - calendrierdelascience.com

Disposition of useless papers in Department of Interior. Relief of European populations. Conference report on Post Office Department appropriation bill, 1g

DAO Effective Date: The purpose of this Order is to provide general guidance to officers and employees of the Department regarding the laws, regulations, policies, and approved procedures governing the removal of Department records and other documents. The relevant legal citation, 44 U. Code , entitled Safeguards, states: Safeguards shall include making it known to officials and employees of the agency -- 1 that records in the custody of the agency are not to be alienated or destroyed except in accordance with Sections of this title Disposal of Records , and 2 the penalties provided by law for the unlawful removal or destruction of records. Records include "all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or receive by any agency of the United States Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data contained in them. Such papers are to be labeled as personal and kept separately from official records. For purposes of this Order, the term "other documents" refers to both nonrecord materials and personal papers, as defined in. Disposal of useless records as a means of records disposition involves their outright destruction, sale or salvage as waste paper; or, under the limitations imposed by Title 41, CFR Limitations on the removal of records and other documents are provided by: Code and 18 U. Code , and other. For example, such statutes include, but are not limited to, 18 U. Code governing the disclosure of national security classified information; 18 U. Code prohibiting the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information relating to the business or financial affairs of identifiable businesses; 13 U. Code 9 providing for the confidentiality of certain census information; 50 U. Code a providing for specified protection of certain personal information about individuals; and others. In accordance with 44 U. Code , records are lawfully disposable only if they have been properly included on a Records Disposition Schedule or List that has been approved by the Archivist of the United States and, if necessary, concurred in by the General Accounting Office. In the Department, typically such records disposition authorizations, received from the National Archives and Records Service, are issued to operating unit or staff office records custodians in the form of a Records Control Schedule. Such a Schedule describes each separately identified file of an organization, and provides for each file listed the sole authority as to how long and where the records covered are to be retained or when they are to be disposed of. Limitations have been placed on the removal of records and other documents, which contain either national security information or other information that is afforded confidential or protected government treatment, because they are covered by such statutes s have been enumerated in Section 3 of this Order. Criminal or other penalties are specified in certain statutes for the unauthorized disclosure of such information. Disposition of records, regardless of the restricted nature of the information contained therein, is governed by Records control Schedules prepared in accordance with 44 U. Special safeguard are required, however, to insure that during the authorized disposition of records in accordance with the Schedules, or of materials not classed as records but containing various types of restricted information, the information contained in them is adequately protected. The specific procedures required to protect national security classified, confidential commercial, or otherwise protected information during disposition actions will vary with the type of document concerned. Section 6 of this Order lists applicable regulations and Department Orders that specify the appropriate procedures for safeguarding the various types of restricted information during disposition actions. Specific statutes cover the responsibilities of Federal officers and employees regarding unlawful removal of records and the criminal penalties therefor as follows: Code , The Administrator of General Services Is required to inform the head of a Federal agency of nay

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finding or actual unlawful removal of records that has come to the attention of the Administrator so that the records can be recovered and for other redress provided by law. No records shall be removed except as authorized by this Order. Code in Section 2 of this Order , nonrecord materials as defined in that Section. In cases where matters requiring the transaction of official business are received in private or personal correspondence, the portion of such correspondence that pertains to official business will be extracted and made a part of the office records. This restriction does not apply to the authorized release of records or other documents in the conduct of official business. Any questions concerning the protection of national security information should be discussed with the Office of Investigations and Security. The following Department Administrative Orders and other issuances are relevant and should be consulted as practicable: DAO , Committee Management, together with the supplementary Department of Commerce Committee Management Handbook provides guidance on the maintenance of records of committees, commissions, boards, and the like. DAO , Official Personnel Folders, provides instructions for maintaining and disposing of personnel records. DAO , Records and Other Documents Disposition Management Program, provides instructions for scheduling, transferring, preserving, and disposing of records no longer needed for current operations. DAO , Public Information, provides policies covering the release of information to the public, including conformance with 5 U. Code , the Freedom of Information Act and amendments. DAO , Regulations and Procedures for the Protection of National Security Information together with the supplementary Handbook of Security Regulations and Procedures, provide policies and procedures for safeguarding classified files. DAO , Vital Records Program, provides instructions for selecting, protecting, and reporting records that are essential for continuing operations of the Department if emergency situations.

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Chapter 5 : 61st United States Congress - Wikipedia

Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, 89 on Disposition of Useless Papers in the to remove United States. Post Office Dept.

How do I file a Writ of Habeas Corpus? What is Legal Aid, B, N. To qualify for such representation, a defendant must be indigent, that is unemployed or earning only a minimal amount of money. How can I find an attorney? Where do I find information on bail bonds? Where do I post cash bail? Bail can be posted at the New York City Department of Correction facility where the defendant is being held or at any of the following: Bail can also be posted at the courthouse if the defendant is in the court pens for a scheduled court appearance. Generally, cash bail is refunded upon final disposition of the case. A cash bail refund order will be issued by the court on the same day that the case is concluded or when the bail is exonerated. Refund checks do not come from the court. If you have not received your bail money within three weeks from the date the case was finished or the bail was exonerated, contact either the NYC Finance Dept. What is a bail remission motion and how do I file one? A bail remission motion is a request for a refund of bail money that was forfeited. Application must be made within one 1 year from date of forfeiture before the Administrative Judge of Supreme Court, New County. In all applications for the remission of bail forfeitures, please be advised of the following: All applications for the remission of bail will be litigated. All applications must be made within one year after forfeiture. The Court must deny any request to waive this requirement whether or not the District Attorney consents. The affidavit must also include a statement as to whether any previous application for similar relief has been made and the results thereof. If this is a renewed application, it must specify in detail any new facts. The bail remission motion together with the response and the court file are then sent to the administrative Judge for decision. There is no set time limit for decision. When a decision is rendered, all parties will be notified. Where do I pay a fine, surcharge, or crime victim assistance fee? All payments must be made in the exact amount due. If both a fine and a surcharge were imposed, the fine must be paid first. Separate checks or money orders are required for fines and surcharge payments. How do I find out where a case is pending? In addition, each court part has a calendar listing cases to be called in the part that day. Another way to find out where your case is pending is by going to E-Courts. What do I do if I miss a court date? If you have not and a warrant for your arrest has been issued, contact your attorney and appear in court as soon as possible. How do I obtain a copy of the minutes? To request a transcript of court minutes, you must have the following information: Date s of the proceeding. The name of the court reporter for each court appearance can also be found on the court file, which is generally in the court part where the case is pending. Requests for transcripts must be made directly to the court reporter who recorded the proceedings in question. Court reporters are entitled to a fee for the minutes they transcribe. The amount of the fee depends on how quickly the transcript is needed and the length of the proceeding. The current rates are as follows: Be advised that if a defendant is appealing a judgment and has been granted poor person relief by the Appellate Division, all pertinent minutes will be provided by the court reporter to the Appellate Division free of charge to the defendant. Application for poor person relief by a defendant who has filed a notice of appeal must be made directly to the Appellate Division, First Department, at 27 Madison Avenue, New York, NY , How can I order a court file that is not stored on-site? In addition, all sealed files are on the premises. It is necessary to have the indictment number for the particular file you are requesting. The indictment number should be listed on any document or communication from the court. Requests are submitted each Monday to our storage facility and files are delivered on Thursday of each week. How do I obtain a certificate of disposition? Indictment or SCI number. If you are the defendant on a sealed case, you must bring a picture I. If requesting a disposition for a defendant who has a sealed case, you must submit a notarized letter from the defendant giving permission to release the disposition. Certificates of Disposition are also available through the mail.

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Chapter 6 : United States House Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers - Wikipedia

Insert 2 A letter from Wesley L. Jones, Chairman, Senate Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, congratulating LeFevre for endorsing the prohibition of manufacturing foodstuffs into alcohol during the war and expressing that popular opinion in Pennsylvania will eventually persuade its Senators to agree. July 5.

Chapter 7 : To James Madison from James Barbour, 29 May

CONGRESS! ON AL RECORD-HOUSE DECEMBER 13 Joe Van calendriredelascience.com to be po~tmaster at Newburg, W. Va., in place of Joe Van Zandt. Incumbent'calendriredelascience.comsion expires DeÂ-.

Chapter 8 : New York City Criminal Court - Frequently Asked Questions

Measures, Disposition of Useless Papers in Executive Departments, Expenditures in the Treasury Department, Expenditures in the War Department, Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

Chapter 9 : WALSH, Thomas James - Biographical Information

worthless papers of the department's auditor and, likewise, the clerk and doorkeeper of the House and the sergeant at arms of the Senate to sell valueless.